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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

VOL. LIX. - NO. 33.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1900.

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PLOUGHMAN for use in its columns must sign their
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intended for publication should be written on
one size paper, with ink, and upon one side
correspondence from particular farmers, giving
the results of their experience, is solicited.
Letters should be signed with the writer's real
name, in full, which will be printed or not, as
the writer may wish.

THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to ad
vertisers. Its circulation is large and among the
most active and intelligent portion of the com
munity.

AGRICULTURAL.

Transplanting Trees.

Arbor Day is the time officially set in
many States for tree planting. But even
before that date those who have trees of
any kind which they wish removed may
set about the work, knowing that in most
cases the earlier in spring this is done the
better assurance there is that the tree will
live. If the soil has been well compacted
when they are sheared so early, washing is
out of the question, but wool buyers now
are not generally making so unjust discrimination
against unwashed wool as they once did, and if the sheep are tagged, that
is, the soiled wool from the hindquarters cut off before shearing and packed separately,
the cut is usually slight, while the gain in
wool saved by their not shedding, and the
better condition of the sheep when washing is
not done, will well repay the loss in
price.

About two weeks after shearing they
should be dipped to rid them of ticks and
lice, and the lambs may be dipped at the
same time, and some assert that the dipping
is equally important if no vermin are
present, as it cleanses the skin and seems
to result in an improvement in the condition
of the sheep.

Of course ewes heavy with lamb must be
kept until later, and perhaps it may be
well to wait until warmer weather for a very
thin ewe that is nursing lambs, but we always
like to get our lambs in February and March
if we could, as June and July prices
are much better than the August prices. A
February lamb may be served the same fall
if of some of the early-maturing breeds, but
for the slow growing, large breeds, they
will make better growth and more wool if
not bred until they are about 18 months
old. A May lamb should never be bred with
the same fall, as it checks growth and seldom
results in a good lamb.

The breeding of pigs is almost entirely
under the control of the feeder, for well
cared for and mated with a healthy, vigorous
boar the sows seldom fail to farrow.
We do not agree with those who think that
a sow should not be bred until 18 months
or two years old. The first litter when they
are mated young may not be a large one, or
older, but the future litters will be better
for her having been bred young. At 18
months old she will have either begun
taking on fat or she will have been half
starved to prevent it, and either condition
is not favorable to producing good pigs.
To avoid the same trouble we would
always have her bring two litters a year,
even if we thought there would be no profit
in the fall litter, properly cared for she
can do this, and the fall pigs can be profitably
sold as roasters at Thanksgiving or
Christmas if one does not care to fasten
them or has no comfortable quarters for so
many.

The full treatment recommended by the
Ohio Experiment Station for worms in
sheep or lambs is to put a gallon of flax
seed in a cheese-cloth sack, and place this
in a kettle with two gallons of water and
let it steep for two hours. Then remove the
bag and let it drain thoroughly into the
kettle. When the flaxseed tea is about
as warm as freshly drawn milk put four
ounces into a bottle, and add a common
tablespoonful of gasoline for each sheep of
60 to 80 pounds weight. Shake well for a
minute or two, then turn into the drenching
bottle, and give to the sheep. Have the
sheep set up on its ramp, and hold between
the knees, taking care not to throw the
head farther back than the line of the back.

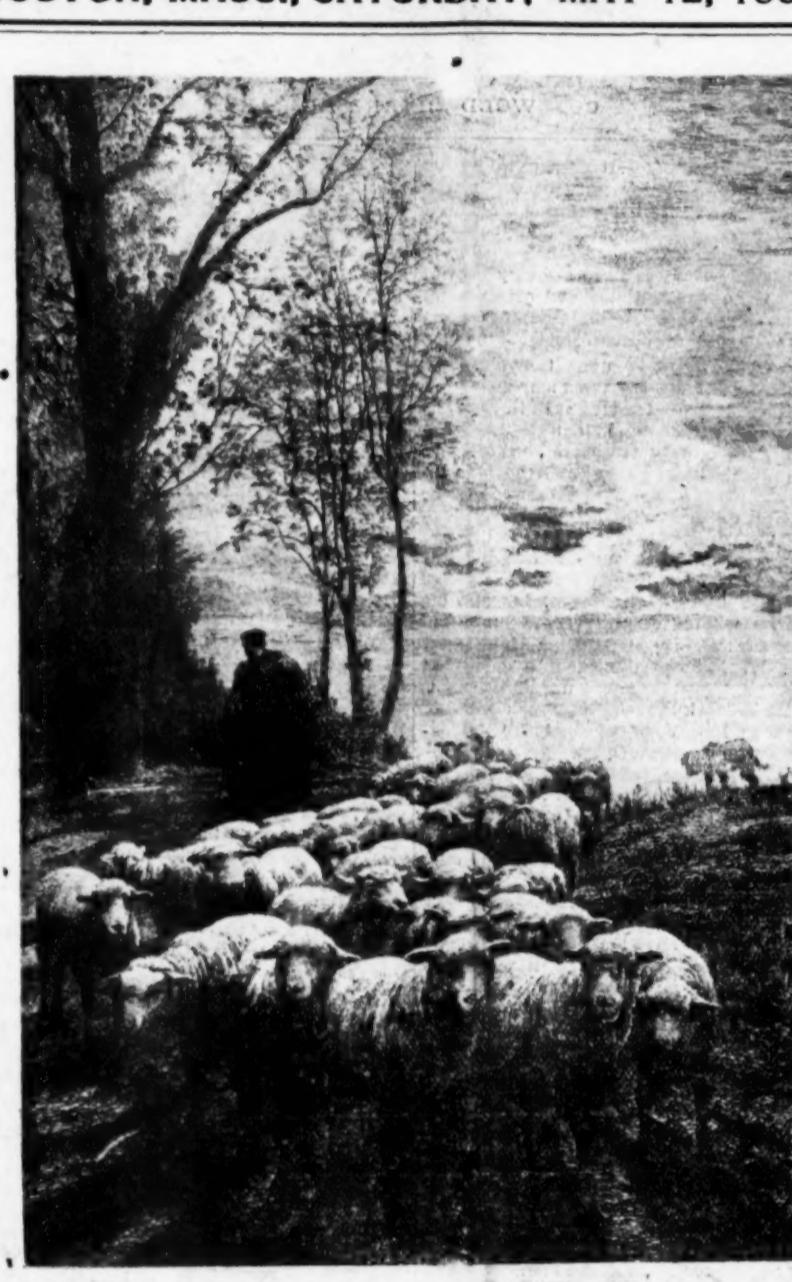
The sheep should be housed in the evening
and not fed before ten o'clock, when the
dose may be given. Allow them to remain
three hours longer without food or drink,
then let them feed until evening. Repeat
this treatment for three days, and in a
week's time give three days more of the
treatment, and again repeat at end of ten
days more, always giving the medicine after
about 16 hours fasting, and fasting about
three hours after giving it. The flaxseed
tea need not be made fresh each time, but
should be warmed every time, as the gaso-
line mixes better with it, and passes down
from mouth and throat to stomach.

W. A. Hart said before the National
Garrison Association that "The success-
ful feeder knows that the dairy cow prop-
erly sheltered pays an extra profit of about
10 cents per day for shelter. That the pig
requires about one-fourth less feed for
the same when the tree makes a vigorous
growth. There will also be many shoots
start out from the branches, where
shepherd is shown by the other domestic ani-
mals. That soaked corn to pigs is worth
about one-fourth more than corn not
soaked out by the

JOURNAL OF

AGRICULTURE

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HOMEBUILDING.

soaked; that soaked corn to cattle makes
gain of one-fifth more than corn not soaked,
but that with pigs following the cattle the
saving is only about five bushels to each 100
bushels so fed. That cooked feed, except
potatoes, not only makes less gain for food
consumed, but impairs the health of the animal.
That salt, fed daily, greatly increases the gain from the feed consumed.

That the feeding of about two ounces of
wood ashes, or a couple of spoonfuls
of bone meal each day to a hog on full
ration of corn will make the same growth
with a fourth less corn. That ground corn
shows a saving of eight per cent. when
fed to pigs, which scarcely pays for the
grinding. That ground feed fed wet to pigs
shows a gain of seven per cent. over the
same feed fed dry. That feed fed to the
dam when sucking her young gives as
much growth on the young as though fed
direct to the young animal, hence the false
economy of not maintaining the dam full
as soon as possible after the birth of the
offspring. That corn not mixed with
other grain is the cheapest ration that can be
fed for the lamb that is intended for the
market, and will, pound for pound, make
as much gain either before or after weaning
as the same number of pounds of a mixture
of oil meal, oats, middlings or of the
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AGRICULTURAL.

Rights of the Dairy Cow.

If there is any one thing men are jealous of it is their rights. For these they will argue, pay money and defend to the bitter end. And sometimes they are so zealous in protecting these rights, real or fancied, that they forget that other men and other creatures may have claims equally as good as their own, and claims which they themselves would do well to respect, and even to work earnestly for.

Now the dairy cow is coming in this day and age of the world to assert certain inalienable rights, which every dairyman will find it decidedly to his advantage to respect. Some of these are as follows:

She has the right to be given a good, warm shelter from wind, storm and cold weather at all seasons of the year. Not every man does this now. Only yesterday I asked a neighbor if he had his cows in the barn the night before. It had been a singeing cold night, although quite out of the season. "No," he said, "I never put my cows in the stable as long as I can help it." Without doubt his cattle spent a most uncomfortable night, and paid their owner for his unkindness the next morning. It makes no difference whether it be July or December, cows have a right to shelter when the weather is inclement.

Again, cows have a right to all the good food they will eat. A certain amount of food is necessary to keep a cow alive. The man who forgets this does not understand that the cow will take the advantage of him in self protection, by appropriating the first food given her to her own use. She must keep up the strength, life and vitality given her by nature. If she has anything left over and above what is needed to do this well and good the surplus will go into the milk pail; but if not, the dairyman must suffer the consequences of his own shortsighted policy.

Then, too, the cow demands all the pure water she needs. If she be compelled to drink from mud holes and dirty stagnant water she will quickly resent it and show her intention to defend herself by withholding her milk supply. Milk is largely water anyway, and if the supply be poor or limited, the result must be disastrous to the use of natural supplies.—American Sheep Breeder.

Finally, the dairy cow has a right to kind treatment at all times and seasons. No animal is quicker to appreciate kind treatment or to resent cruelty than the cow. If yelled at by those who have the care of her, or nagged or worried by dogs or kicked or otherwise ill-treated, nothing is surer than that she will take her pay out of the man who thus abuses her.

The cow is us: no declaration of principles. She stands on a platform which has only one plank, and that is, "Fair Treatment or No Return." This platform she persistently maintains, through good report or through ill.

Of course, not every man is blind to all this. We are surely making advancement towards a more humane treatment of the cow, because we are finding out that it is for our advantage to do so. But there are yet thousands upon thousands who are still demanding of their herds bricks without a nail. They are the men who are sure that "farming doesn't pay." They will not believe that there are men who are doing wonderful things with the cow—the same old cow he has known all his life, and of which he has long since given up expecting anything wonderful.

Are you recognizing the rights of your cow? E. L. VINCENT.

Broome County, N. Y.

Beef and Pork.

Boston packers have increased their killing of hogs a little, though still making a small output, by reason of the high cost. The total kill for the week was about 27,700; preceding week, 26,800; same week a year ago, 39,500. There is a very fair request for Boston-pack pork provisions abroad. The total value of the exports of pork provisions by Boston packers for the week was about \$173,000; preceding week, \$215,000; same week a year ago, \$225,000.

Pork packing in the West has been increased somewhat, doubtless by reason of the lower cost of hogs. According to the Cincinnati Price Current, the total Western packing for the week was 45,000 hogs; preceding week, 415,000; same week a year ago, 390,000. The total pack since March 1 now amounts to 3,215,000; same time a year ago, 2,019,000; increase, 380,000. Prices of hogs have declined from the highest point and are about 20 cents per 100 lower than a week ago. But even at this decline prices are very high.

Beef has been selling a good deal better here, and it is reported that the market is better cleaned up at the close of the week. Prices are pretty firm, with the lower grades decidedly firm: Fancy sides 84 cents, choice 82 cents, good 70½ cents, light 64 to 67 cents, cows 6 to 72 cents, fancy hams 11 cents, extra 10 to 12 cents, good 6 cents, light 7½ to 9 cents, fancy forced 6 cents, heavy 5½ cents, good 5½ cents, light 4½ to 5½ cents, backs 6 to 7½ cents, ripples 6 to 7½ cents, chuck 4½ to 5½ cents, shcr. ribs 8½ to 11 cents, rounds 6 to 8½ cents, rumps 8½ to 12½ cents, ramrods and loins 9½ to 13 cents, loins 10½ to 15 cents.

For the week the arrivals of beef were larger than for the preceding week, the total including 164 cars for Boston and 98 cars for export, a total of 262 cars; preceding week, 150 cars, with 107 cars for export, a total of 257 cars; same week a year ago, 133 cars for Boston and 74 cars for export, a total of 207 cars.

Practical Sheep Husbandry.

Lambs may be pushed from birth by stimulating the ewe's flow of milk.

A working twin is not worth saving. It will cost more than it will ever come to.

Excellent milk-making food is well boiled oat meal gruel sweetened with sugar.

Recent experiments in sheep feeding at the Montana experiment station go to show that alike gave better results than either red clover or alfalfa.

An excellent lamb food to begin with is two parts bran and one part corn meal or cracked oats or barley; and one part of coon-seed meal if it can be procured.

Unskillful shearing calls for immediate attention to the proper treatment of cuts made in the skin. These should be immediately protected by a coat of clean pine tar.

As soon as the sheep are sheared the ticks will gather on the lambs, much to their discomfort and damage. The easiest remedy is to dip the lambs or to wet the skin all over with any good sheep dip.

Unsound ewes must positively be slipped about the udder so that the lambs may get their milk easily. Weak, newly-born lambs should be incubated. Wrap the lamb in a warm blanket and put it in a box or basket kept near a fire.

Scours in young lambs may be checked by giving them ten drops of this mixture: One

dram each of tincture of opium, ginger, rhubarb and cardamom seed. It is a cordial and a preventive of trouble of this kind, and should be given in a little water twice a day, or in bad cases three or four times. Give three times as much to the ewes.

Sometimes it is desirable to mark sheep in a temporary way, as at breeding time or lambing time, and to do it in such a way as not to injure the fleeces. A very good paint is made of common red ochre, or the brown iron oxide of iron with raw linseed oil. The best place to mark the sheep is on the forehead and it is best done with a small paint brush. Of course there may be various purposes for which the sheep may be marked, and these may be served by varying the kind of mark either in form or place. A round ring or a triangle or a cross on the forehead or face, one or the other ear or even on the leg, but any place where there is no wool, and it can be easily seen.

The supply of water is one of the most important things to think of in regard to the welfare of sheep. As a rule, running water is objectionable unless it is brought by pipes or a spout into a trough or a succession of tanks. Drinking from the ground should be avoided as much as possible, so should water gathered from roofs into cisterns. All such water is apt to be impure, and may be infected by injurious parasites. Even well water is frequently objectionable on account of mineral impurities, by which any of several diseases may be caused.

Brook water and pond water, which is worse, is sometimes impure, and quite frequently injurious so. It is apt to contain eggs or the larvae of injurious intestinal parasites of several kinds, and the dreaded stomach worm, even may be taken up by sheep or lambs in water, in which a flock can stand, then dropping their dung in it. The eggs of tape worms, too, may exist in such water, and thus sheep be infected. In fact, any water whatever which is exposed to the air, or to visits of other animals, wild or tame, is liable to be contaminated in this way, and the use of it is to be guarded against. Instances have occurred in which the fencing up of a well, the water being pumped into troughs for a windmill, have relieved flocks from diseases which have been due to the use of natural supplies.—American Sheep Breeder.

Some Birds of Prey.

At the tops of tall, old trees in the heart of swamps and heavy woodlands, situated usually in the vicinity of water, the bald eagle builds. Its great mass of tangled roots and decayed branches from the surrounding trees, or driftwood from the shores, is a conspicuous landmark for many miles around. Several carloads of wood are frequently used in the construction, and some of the sticks are occupied by the same birds for years. From two to three eggs of a dull white color and slightly larger than the domestic duck egg are deposited by the eagles in February and March, and the young birds come out of the shells in time to get the benefit of the great run of fish in the waters of the bay early in the spring. The food of the young birds consists mainly of fish, wild fowl and occasionally small animals.

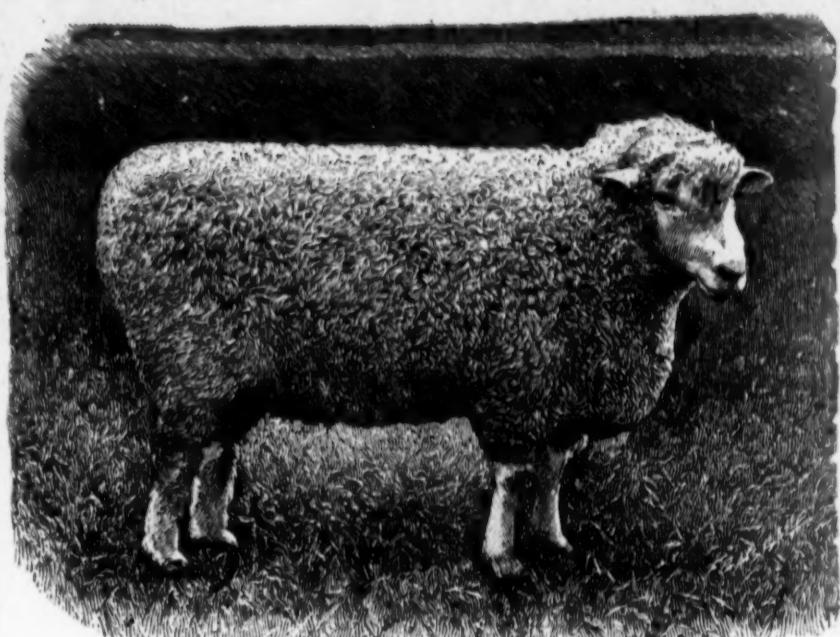
The eagle's habit of robbing the fish hawk of its well-earned prey is characteristic of its foraging propensities. Frequently when hungry the great birds swoop down upon the unfortunate fisher, and as the hawk arises from the water after a plunge with a cry, the eagle sweeps down upon the unfortunate fisher, and, causing him to drop his prey, will, with a sudden motion, grasp the fish in his talons, and, soaring upward, leave the ill-fated hawk screaming with rage below him. The eagles bully the fish hawk to such an extent that the poor birds are afraid to meet their tormentors, and begin to fly out in a most pathetic manner when the eagles appear. As scavengers about the shores of the bay and its tributaries the eagles are somewhat akin to the vultures, as they appropriate the dead fish and other flesh which is washed up by the waves.

Although much of the eagles' prey comes to them with but little exertion, there are times when it becomes necessary for them to work for food. The great birds have been known when pressed by hunger to swoop down upon flocks of ducks, brant and even wild geese, selecting a particular fowl as the flock scattered, and, giving chase, usually securing the quarry after a flight of several hundred yards. Wounded ducks and other smaller wild fowl are legitimate prey for the eagles, and on the fresh-water marshes muskrats which are left in the traps after sunrise are frequently appropriated. Domestic fowls also suffer from raids of the eagles, and as the farmers are constantly on the watch for a shot at the great birds the species are rapidly diminishing. Along the water courses of the Eastern Shore are favorite haunts of the eagles, and many nests are in the vicinity of the streams. Marketing the large timber has destroyed many of the best nesting sites and few very old nests now remain in the State.

The birds commonly known as black eagles are the young during their first year when the plumage lacks the white head and tail which adorns the adult. During the second year the erroneous name of gray eagles is commonly applied to the birds and they do not obtain the plumage marks of maturity until the third breeding season. Before the vernal equinox appears the red-tailed and red-shouldered hawks have packed up their last year's nests and in many instances have deposited the eggs and begun incubation when the spring comes in. Owing to the inaccessible places in which the nests of these two most common species of falcons are located, comparatively few persons have inspected the bulky receptacle of eggs at close range. At the top of tall trees on which the branches grow in merely a mass of sticks, leaves, moss and roots seem to be dumped promiscuously into a great pile at the intersection of the highest limbs. Viewed from the top the nest presents a different aspect, and the skill and patient labor manifested in the compact mass of crooked sticks and roots give it a really artistic curve about the symmetrical cup in which the

only tobacco grown in this country that will be all affected is Ohio Zimmers, however here it is not thought that much harm will be done. A local dealer who has recently returned from the island says that there have been many American buyers in that market for the purpose of purchasing.

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COTSWOLD SHEARLING RAM.

eggs are laid. In any large area of heavy timber situated somewhat remotely the birds build, and if disturbed and broken up will build and lay again. The young remain in the nest until they become larger than their parents and become very fat on the rats, squirrels, moles and other small rodents and reptiles which form the usual diet of both these species of hawk.

Occasionally raids upon the barnyard have gained for them the name of hen or chicken hawk and the emblem of the farmer. The red tail is much more addicted to the poultry than to its relative, but through their similarity of appearance the chicken raisers do not discriminate between them, and the red shouldered, which rarely approaches the poultry yard, is frequently seated down for the misdeeds of another species.

In the lowlands and deep, inaccessible swamps where the trees grow thick and water covers the ground during the winter and spring, the great horned owl is at home. They can be heard unceasingly hooting in the dark recesses of the woodland. Just after New Year's the owls begin looking about for a building site. In the depths of a convenient hollow or upon the old nest of a crow or hawk the owl, after much patching to suit their individual tastes, some time during February, deposits their clutch of two or three white, globular eggs.

Close slitting is required during incubation at this cold season, and instances have been noted where during a violent snow-storm both the nest and incubating bird have been covered with several inches of snow. Many eggs are destroyed by the crows, who seek them. The owl which chooses the hollows for their nesting sites escape this source of danger, and it is strange that more of the species do not utilize these natural tree cavities.

The young owls when hatched are white and resemble balls of thisis down. Small animals, birds and reptiles are incited in the bill of fare of the owls, and their nocturnal foraging often brings them into contact with the poultry yards.

The barred owl is equally at home in the great horned, nesting about the same time and under like conditions. An absence of the long ear tufts and a round, human-like face are characteristic of the species. The deep-toned, mournful laughter of the barred owl which inhabits the woods of the Eastern Shore makes a great impression upon the supercilious colored birds in the vicinity, and frequently causes the woodland to be dubbed "haunted" in their category of places they refuse to approach after nightfall.

During April, especially the first of the month, many other hawks and owls build their nests, and by the first of May, when the song birds begin to mate, the owls and all the large hawks except perhaps the osprey have hatched their offspring or are well under way with the incubating process. —Bait more Sun.

Porto Rican Tobacco.

The first of May will mark a new era in the tobacco industry of Porto Rico. So that date the new tariff law governing the imports from that island will go into effect. Heretofore the duty on Porto Rican tobacco has been so high that practically none has been imported, the duty being 33 cents a pound on rollers and \$1.85 on wrappers. Under the new tariff these same goods can be brought in on payment of 5½ cents, which will make the new price delivered duty paid probably about 30 cents a pound on rollers against 65 cents before. The new crop is now being harvested. The finest grade compares very favorably with Havana tobacco, as the flock scattered, and, giving chase, usually securing the quarry after a flight of several hundred yards. Wounded ducks and other smaller wild fowl are legitimate prey for the eagles, and on the fresh-water marshes muskrats which are left in the traps after sunrise are frequently appropriated. Domestic fowls also suffer from raids of the eagles, and as the farmers are constantly on the watch for a shot at the great birds the species are rapidly diminishing. Along the water courses of the Eastern Shore are favorite haunts of the eagles, and many nests are in the vicinity of the streams. Marketing the large timber has destroyed many of the best nesting sites and few very old nests now remain in the State.

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to the bark in pruning or gathering the fruit, and nature makes this effort to repair the injury. The removal of all of these smokers will soon result in the death of the tree, while allowing some of them to grow where needed will renew the vigor of the tree.

6 If large branches are to be removed, make the cut in the middle of the enlarged part where it joins the main branch or trunk, and not quite in line with the face of the main branch or trunk.

7 Paint all wounds above one-half inch in diameter with linseed oil paint, gas jar or grafting wax.

8 Never cut away the main branches of a tree if it can be avoided, but thin out the head, when it becomes crowded, from the outside. This can be quickly done with the pruning hook on a long pole, and little or no injury will result, while if the large branches are cut from the trunk the tree is weakened and soon dies or is broken down.

9 Cut off dead branches as soon as discovered and cover the wound with paint to prevent further decay.

10 In training young trees, start the branches low; the trees will grow better, the thinning and gathering of the fruit will be more easily done, and the cultivation can be as well and cheaply done with the modern scythe or spring-tooth harrow and weeder as if the head were higher, while the trunk of the tree and the ground under it will be less protected that growth will be better if more exposed.

SPECIAL PRUNING.

The Peach—This tree requires special pruning to keep it in a compact stocky form, as it tends to grow largely at the ends of the branches, and to produce few lateral on the main branches. While the trees are young, at least one-half of the last season's growth should be cut off during the latter part of the winter, varying the amount cut out from different parts of the tree so as to produce a regularly formed head. As the trees grow older this pruning reduces the number of fruit buds, and thus lessens the cost of thinning and improves their growth. It also often becomes necessary to cut back some of the main branches well into the centre of the tree, to force a lateral growth of new wood, without which the long branches would soon break down when heavily loaded with fruit, or with foliage wet with rain in a high wind.

The Plum and Cherry—The special pruning required by these two fruits is the heading in of strong leading shoots while young to cause a stocky, compact growth that can be easily done with the Havana cigar. There have been no cigars imported for 25 years from Porto Rico, as the duty has been too high. This duty is 25 per cent ad valorem on manufactured stock. Now it will be one-eighth as much, while the duty on Havana cigars remains the same.

Thus a cigar that costs \$2.80 a hundred in Havana costs here about 89 after paying duty and other charges. Therefore a dealer cannot afford to retail it at less than 15 cents. The same cost Porto Rican cigar will cost landed here about \$5 a hundred. This gives the dealer a chance to retail a cigar equally as good as the Havana 15-cent cigar at seven cents. The Cuban cigar trade, rather than the American, will share the same fate.

The Peach—The grape vine will stand pruning without injury to any part of the vine, so that it may be pruned to keep it in a compact, stocky form, and the branches will be trained to bear fruit.

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loves to watch the heavenly scene in the west, the pale old sun in the young sky embraided by the horns of the whole round orb of the sun, a pale, ashy light. The moon not reached by the sun's brilliant light to render it our eyes. Lately successful in France, phenomenon, and the pictures very interesting.

SAVED THEIR HOME.

their new happy life of love took back upon a terrace path led to the broad suitable piazza. The long eastern room with oriel windows curving "bays" and sunsets.

had little home! He frugal, ambitious; she a heart full of devotion; determined at any cost suffice to earn and pay for

Wyandotte, as some call their larger specimens.

Some turkey raisers whose experience has

POULTRY.

Practical Poultry Points.

We are amused sometimes to have some of those who keep Wyandotte poultry claim that they are the best all-round breed of fowl that can be found, and then point out for our especial admiration a long-legged, long-necked bird, standing almost as upright as an Indian Game, or even one with the Plymouth Rock shape. The feathers and comb may be all right for a Wyandotte, but the form is all wrong. The true Wyandotte, of whatever color, should be built as square as a brick, with short legs. The breast of the bird should be especially heavy, and when birds of another farm are selected to breed from, because they are a little larger or look so because they stand higher, all that gives the Wyandotte any claim to superiority is departed from, and they are reverting back to one of the breeds used in building up the Wyandotte. If one wants that style of bird let him drop the Wyandotte and take up the Plymouth Rock. Then he will have a high-standing, prond-appearing bird of upright carriage, yet larger, heavier and better built on the breast than the improved Wyandotte, as some call their larger specimens.

American Gardening quotes in its issue of April 14 a translation from Mr. F. de Vilimor's article in Revue Horticole, in which a new ever bearing strawberry is very highly praised. It is called "St. Anthony of Padua," and is described as a plant of vigorous and upright habit, with well-developed leaves of a clear green and stems carried well above the foliage, with large berries well rounded to the tip, having yellow and prominent seeds. The fruits are of a beautiful red color, very firm flesh, colored right through and aromatic in flavor. Mr. de Vilimor at the beginning of November, 1899, saw plants still covered with fruit. They endured without any injury the extreme heat and prolonged drought of August and September. He advises to get the best results from it by largest yield in the late season after the single crop varieties are gone, to pinch off the flower stems in May and June, so that they may be productive from July until winter. This remarkable plant was produced by a cross of Royal Sovereign upon St. Joseph, which last was also an everbearing plant, but with small berries on a short stem, and with very little ability to hold the berries up from the ground. We hope soon to learn more about St. Anthony.

Even the trees which bear no fruit should be sprayed as thoroughly and completely as if they were loaded with it, both against insects and fungous diseases. Heroin lies much of the secret of success. If it is but one two rows or single tree in an orchard they may retain the power to refresh the trees which have been sprayed so as to partially destroy the effect of the spraying, but there is a still more important reason. The fruit buds of next year are really formed at midsummer or early autumn of this year. They cannot be formed and developed unless the condition of the tree is such that it can make a healthy and vigorous foliage. If the leaves are destroyed at any time from July to October either by insects eating them, or disease killing them, or by a lack of fertility or moisture in the soil, a check is put on the formation and growth of wood, leaf buds or fruit buds. Thus we say, spray this year for a bountiful crop next year, and spray next year to protect that crop, and to keep the tree in condition to form more fruit buds. With this precaution and with a proper thinning of the fruit when it has set, we may hope for a crop every year after a few years, and that the fruits will be larger and finer than ever before. But of course with all this the tree must be fed to keep up production. Nature may seem to give something for nothing a few times, out of her great storehouse, but it is not inexhaustible.

No More Eggs Wasted.

Storage houses have learned economics in the handling of eggs. The large storage concerns propose to have as little loss as possible, and will use all the eggs in the case, whether fresh, cracked, dirty, or even rotten are utilized. This is how they do it: All of the small, dirty and cracked eggs that are fresh and of good quality are canned. They are put up the same as canned meats. The yolks and whites of the eggs go into separate cans, and this product is shipped all over the country, and is a great convenience in hot climates. When a baker has use for the whites of eggs, he can buy just what he needs put up in these cans, which saves him the loss resulting from buying eggs as they are ordinarily sold. The quality of this canned product is fine.

Then the rotten and bloody eggs are put up in cans and sold to tanners and used in putting the gloss on fine leather. The "rot" serve the purpose of the tanners and can be bought cheaper. The shells are used in making fertilizer, etc., so that the system possesses the further advantage that moisture is stored during a rainy time for use during a drought. Every sort of plant, shrub or tree may be treated by this plan with, Mr. Sherman believes, satisfactory results. She is trees may be brought to a useful size in a season or two. The fact that the roots do not spread out would make it necessary to anchor the trees against the pressure of high winds.

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Mr. Sherman has recently spent some time experimenting at the State Agricultural College, and a series of tests will be made at the Hatch Experiment Station there. Mr. Sherman states that only the soil is needed to protect the roots from the air and sun, but the forced shrub will thrive better if planted in good soil, as in case the owner neglects to supply the "food" the roots will spread and seek nourishment through natural channels. Several local horticulturists are planning to experiment with the machines during the summer.—Springfield Republican.

HORTICULTURAL.

Orchard and Garden.

We copy from the Philadelphia Ledger the following description of how some one makes a family garden, and we would suggest that the man who drives to the village every day with milk and has land enough can increase his income considerably by having a larger garden managed in a similar manner. We thus combined dairy farming with market gardening for many years, and we know of a large farm in Maine where it was done. We also planned when some of the early planted crops were out of the way to usually fill the space with a later crop if possible, although we were not quite as systematic as this.

In one garden a little corn is planted every Monday morning following that in which the first lot was put in. On Tuesdays the seedling is out of rose, Wednesdays is beans, and so on, something for each day. There is always lettuce there, either outside or under the frame, in every stage, from the tiny leaves just out to the seed-heads. The first tomato plants are grown from seed indoors, and not set out until the first fruit has formed, and in July cuttings from these or others are set to give autumn fruit, and the vines that are protected from the early frosts later are pulled up, roots and all, and hung in the cellar, holding the fruit that is good to December."

We clip the following from an exchange, but will not vouch for it as an infallible preventive of trouble from what often proves a serious pest. It seems worthy of trial, and less dangerous than arsenic, while requiring less care in its use than the hot water application.

An excellent remedy in addition to the many that have been suggested, to prevent the ravages of the cabbage worm, is to mix one pound of finely ground pure cayenne pepper with four pounds of dry fine wheat bran. Then add one ounce of carbolic acid to one quart of water, sprinkle and mix with the bran and spread on a board to dry. When dry keep it in a tight jar until wanted for use. Dust the preparation on the cab bases in the morning when they are wet with dew. Commence when the plants are six inches high and repeat every two weeks until danger is past."

It is said that garden pests are injured by an application of sulphate of ammonia, but benefited by the use of nitrate of soda, while per contra the sulphate of potash is claimed to make a better food and sweeter or richer in taste sugar than does muriate of potash. We have seen no satisfactory explanation of this, which is said to be founded upon the experience of sugar beet growers. We have seen nitrate of soda produce a great improvement in crops of

lettuce, spinach, dandelions, cabbage or cauliflower, in fact, upon any crop where the leaf was wanted instead of a root. It also works well upon onions and leeks in which the bulb is but an enlargement of the leaf stalk, forming after the latter is well grown.

The salify or oyster plant likes a light and warm soil, preferably a sandy soil, that has been well manured the previous year. If much manure is put on the same year the root is apt to grow forked, and to be tough and stringy. The same may be said of parsnips, and they may be sown about the same time. A deep soil is desirable, and one well drained. Both these crops are considered fairly profitable by gardeners, although the demand is not large for either.

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The doctors don't know nothing else will. At the "Discovery" they help me. I'll try these to please Jim. He was a bottle boy, and came to the office, and said that they were going to the hospital. He would rise with his eyes closed when he could neither see when his sight was bad, his limbs weighted like a dead weight, his whole body was as stiff as a distaste mind with dismal

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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN
NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

BOSTON, MASS., MAY 12, 1900.

Almost a "frost" in Chicago for Dewey? This is very hard on a hero who has grown accustomed to them for righteousness.

Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham is a very proper name for a Boston pastor. We congratulate the Arlington-street Church.

President Hazard is to set Wadsworth an example of retrenchment by doing herself the work of two officers. This is the right method.

Now if we can but have a cheaper round-trip rate for the Nantasket reservation all hundreds of stay-at-home men will be made happy.

Now that the Boston Common Council has invited the Beers to come and see us, we need not be surprised any day to meet Com Paul and his followers tramping across the Common.

An exceedingly creditable exhibit of American art is the general verdict in regard to our share of the Palace of Fine Arts at the Paris Exposition. Which is, of course, quite what we expected.

Doctor Treves, the famous English surgeon, has been vigorously scorning the "smart" women, who, suffering from khaki fever, have gone as alleged nurses to the front. We in America recognize the type.

It cost \$40,000 to hold the Ecumenical conference in New York, but we venture to assert that the cuius was a profitable one. It would be worth many times this sum if sectarian lines could be more often broken down.

It is very confusing to see the chaperones of Boston newspapers advertising the cause of those women who wish to ride astride, and a gay and giddy New York school devoting its editorial page to religious discussion. Somehow it blurs one's brain.

It does seem to be rubbing it in to tell Lillian Kalo in Washington that she is no longer a queen, and then when she takes two automobiles to Hawaii with her, tax her \$145 apiece on them because she is bringing them to a foreign port. Here the pants shift, as Browning would say.

Bishop Puter's distinction between paternal duty before and after wife-taking on a son's part is admirable. "If my son came to me and said he wished to marry a Creole, I should feel at liberty to call him an ass. If, on the other hand, he came to me after having married one, I should try to make the best of the situation." Here endeth the lesson.

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer's assurance that Tammany is not really so black as it is painted must be discounted, we fear, by the fact that Mrs. Van Rensselaer is a woman. It reminds us of the girl who, having walked up New York's Bowery and attended one of its music halls under suitable escort, came back to Boston and wrote an article headed, "The Bowery is not Wicked." The girl thought she was honest, but, like Mrs. Van Rensselaer, she didn't know the worst.

The New York woman who, having secured permission to deliver an address at Temple Adath Israel, told her hearers that too often money given to charity by rich Jews is wrung from their employees, whose wages are kept at the lowest possible point, that Jews often rob Peter with one hand to pay Paul with the other, and that they also have the reputation of beating down wages, seems to have been a courageous person, who understands the art of hitting straight from the shoulder. And the best of it is that she herself is a Jew.

Indications are that unless soon checked by cold and stormy weather trees of all kinds will put forth both leaves and blossoms in and around Boston earlier this spring than for several seasons past. The heavy winter fall of snow up north will delay the coming of spring there. The snow has protected the ground from too deep freezing, and there is less likelihood of blasting vegetation by untimely frosts far north than there is farther south. Most of our late frosts have followed storms originating in the far south west, and have swept northward up the Atlantic coast until as they come north they have been modified by other conditions.

One of the most helpful ways in making an early potato crop is to prepare the sets for planting some time in advance, cutting them into halves or quarter pieces, so as to get one, two, or three eyes on each set, and then exposing them to air long enough to dry the cut surface so that it will not rot when it comes in contact with wet and cold soil. Many sets of early potatoes become failures from non attention to this simple precaution. After the cut surface has scoured over the potato set should be exposed to light so as to make its buds green. When they begin to expand the set should be planted, if the ground is in condition to be worked. The growing germ will dry out the sap in the potato, and will also dry the soil around the set and make it warmer.

Poor, slandering Chicago! One of its congressmen says that because of the undue attention paid by Eastern newspapers to Chicago's crimes and other peculiarities he has great difficulty in making people in Washington understand that Chicago is really a quiet, law-abiding place, where one may walk about with as much safety as in any city of its size. Perhaps Representative Mann would be interested to hear in this connection of a loyal Chicagoan, who, after years spent in belittling Boston and praising the Western city, confessed that since a tramp fellow had accosted him on the street in broad daylight with the remark, "Say, that's a mighty fine overcoat you have on, if I had you on a side street I'd sing you and take it away," he really did feel Chicago must be wrong somehow. Even being a "literary centre" can't offset little things of this sort.

The election frauds in Porto Rico have been wisely condoned by the first civil governor of the island, Governor Allen of this State. Porto Rico is now to the business of voting, and some irregularities at the polls are the natural results of practical hands at self government trying their skill. Governor Allen has pardoned all convicted of fraud at the election held not long ago. This does not mean that election frauds are to be "condoned," but that the people will have longer time to learn the laws, and the government will then know better what punishment to assign to them. This first ex-

ample of clemency in releasing those convicted of crimes is very like the release of all prisoners who were convicted under the Spanish regime, though many of those were in prison because of their friendship for the United States, which is now reckoned to them for righteousness.

There will be little sympathy with the Boston brewers who are standing out against the strikers who run their engines, who want a working day of eight hours instead of twelve, without reduction of pay. The brewing business has always been much too profitable, despite heavy taxes both from the Federal and State governments. This has enabled the engineers to secure pay of \$2 per day more easily than could engineers in other business. But the brewers insisted on a 10 to 12 hour day. This is too long for men to work at a business that requires so much care as managing a steam engine.

All the workingmen's unions insist that the brewers must come down, and require shorter hours, and if they are in earnest in the threat to boycott beer not made in the state required by State law, it is pretty certain that there will be less beer made in this State, and that there will be a less demand for beer, both of which results will be generally regarded as public gains.

It is refreshing to recall the "grand old times" of the thirties, when the old Federal Street Theatre was transformed into the Odeon, the old pit being arranged for the parquet, the most convenient part of the house. The Mercantile Library Association, established in 1820 by Gen. Theodore Lyman and others for merchants' apprentices, held their anniversaries there, and were addressed by the most distinguished statesmen and scholars. Honorable Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, Rufus Choate, R. C. Winthrop, Caleb Cushing, S. C. Phillips of Salem, Philip Howe of New York were among those who favored the young men in those days. The parquet was appropriated for the members; the dress circle or first tier of boxes were reserved for the ladies accompanying the members; when the speakers addressed the members particularly, they rose in a body, which made a very pleasant impression on the audience occupying the tiers of boxes. The invited guests were received at the front entrance while the members and their ladies were received at the rear.

The controversy that has been going on in our columns, and which we regret we must bring to an end, in regard to the finding of water courses underground by certain parties who use such basal or other twigs or the dividing rod, may not have served to convince any one to the belief in the method who doubted it before, nor have caused any believers therein to lose their faith. But it serves to remind us of the folly of denying what others assert to be facts, simply because we do not understand the principle by which such things were or could be accomplished. None of us have learned all the secrets of nature, and the one who thinks he has is very likely to be forced to acknowledge ignorance later on. We know many intelligent people who do not pretend to understand the principles of the telegraph and telephone, and even less that of wireless telegraphy, yet they cannot deny the fact that communications are sent by those methods. Thousands have little idea of the way in which astronomers ascertain the weights of the heavenly bodies, or measure the distance they are from one another or from the earth, but there are few of ordinary education who doubt their ability to do this. When we were young we had some confidence in our own wisdom, but the events of the first half century have led us to think that many things, perhaps most things asserted, are so, without our knowing why they are, or understanding how they can be. To deny them we need knowledge enough to disprove them.

Refusing the Vice Presidency.
It is scarcely strange that Governor Roosevelt of New York declines the vice presidential nomination with it the presidency itself. He declined a nomination for Vice President with Harrison in 1840 and with General Taylor in 1848. When General Harrison died John Tyler's side as his Secretary of State, and he also became Secretary of State under Fillmore after the death of General Taylor, July 10, 1850. He vainly sought the presidential nomination in 1840 when Harrison was nominated and elected, and in 1848 when General Taylor and Millard Fillmore were the winning ticket.

This historical review is continued to a time when it will be seen that Silas Wright had ample precedent for refusing the nomination for Vice President. It approached times when the anti-slavery agitation became the absorbing theme of politics through two generations of voters. It may be continued in a future paper, and more be told about Silas Wright and his times.

New England Crop Reports.
The following is the United States Department of Agriculture Climate and Crop Bulletin of the Weather Bureau, New England section, week ending Monday, April 30:

The weather of the past week has checked the rapid growth of vegetation, and, in some instances, rendered it almost stationary. Strong, chilly winds have prevailed from the north and west. Though considerable moisture fell on the 23d and 24th, and although the week has been cloudy and cool, the ground is now much drier than it was seven days ago. It has been a favorable period for preparation of the soil for sowing, but not for growth of crops. The average number of clear days two, nearly cloudy two, closely three.

Though the snow and ice has entirely disappeared from the fields enough remains in drifts on wooded slopes in northern New England to keep the air at a low temperature. Ice has almost disappeared from the lakes, but in the more northern districts its feet on the temperature is still apparent. Many correspondents from those localities state that a warm rain would at once render the conditions seasonable. Frosts occurred over all portions of the section two or three nights of the past week, but with one exception the reports indicate that no damage resulted.

The weekly mean temperature for the section is 46°, being seven below the mean of the week preceding and also seven below the mean of the corresponding week of last year. The means of the following stations were selected with reference to their locality: Eastport, Me., 42; Portland, Me., 46; Mapleton, Me., 41; Winslow, Me., 44; Centre Harbor, N. H., 45; Northfield, Vt., 42; Hartland, Vt., 44; East Randolph, Vt., 32; Boston, Mass., 50; Nantucket, Mass., 46; Leeds, Mass., 50; South Egremont, Mass., 49; Hawleyville, Ct., 53.

Light rains fell in all states of the section the first of the week. In some instances thunderstorms occurred accompanied by hail. Snow furies passed over Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont on the 28th and 29th. Streams are generally at normal stages. In Connecticut plowed fields are getting dusky, and more moisture is needed. The public roads and highways are now in better condition than at any other time this spring. In some localities they are rough but everywhere they are dry and passable for even heavy loads.

The total rainfall in inches and hundredths is reported as follows: Eastport, Me., .40; Portland, Me., .30; Centre Harbor, N. H., .07; Northfield, Vt., .02; East Corinth, Vt., .20; Joeserville, Vt., .30; Boston, Mass., .11; Nantucket, Mass., .02; South Egremont, Mass., .18; Leeds, Mass., .08; South Manchester, Ct., .06.

The prevailing anticipation of an early spring met with a severe check the past week. While the temperature has not gone low enough to seriously injure vegetation it has remained low enough to stunt development. In many cases farmers, with soil prepared for seeding, have hesitated to sow. Though there is little frost in the ground it is not warm enough in higher latitudes to prevent many varieties of seed from rotting. Cloudiness and north winds have retarded the growth of foliage and vegetation generally, so that it does not present a marked advance over the week previous. In the three northern States of the section there

President with Jefferson, was a name honored by his killing of Hamilton, and soon after became a wanderer over the face of the earth as did Cain after the murder of Abel. "The brother's blood once shed by man continues to cry from the ground where it was spilled until it is avenged, or rankled."

Ezra Bridgeman of Massachusetts was the Vice President during Jefferson's second term. When James Madison came to the presidency, in 1808, he brought to the vice presidential office George Clinton of New York, a general in our Revolutionary war, who believed he was entitled to the presidency and wanted to succeed Madison in 1812. But James Monroe had been Secretary of State under Madison, as Madison had been under Jefferson. That was then the next step to the presidency, and the members of the Cabinet became the accepted successors to the President, unless some political revolution prevented. Monroe was nominated again in 1820, and both in 1816 and 1820 took his running mate from New York State, which, with Virginia, could usually then control the election. Daniel D. Tompkins became Vice President with Monroe, and continued in that office until he was chosen Governor of New York a year or more before his term as Vice President closed. He wanted the presidency in 1816 and 1820, but the Clintons, both father and son, the latter DeWitt Clinton, opposed him, and for many years DeWitt Clinton and his friends were the political controllers of New York State politics. In 1827 Daniel D. Tompkins died, a doubly disappointed man, though he had been Vice President and was governor of New York State longer than any other man who had held that office.

John C. Calhoun was Secretary of State under Monroe, and was Vice President with him. He was a native of South Carolina, the old old pit being arranged for the members; the dress circle or first tier of boxes were reserved for the ladies accompanying the members; when the speakers addressed the members particularly, they rose in a body, which made a very pleasant impression on the audience occupying the tiers of boxes. The invited guests were received at the front entrance while the members and their ladies were received at the rear.

The prangs are now being harvested, and the grass crop is in good condition. Winter grain continues in good condition.

There has not been as much seeding during the week as was expected. High winds interfered somewhat with broadcast sowing.

No corn has been planted yet. The oat fields of Connecticut are almost all sown. Little spring grain has been sown in Massachusetts, and none farther North.

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OUR HOMES.

Some Outdoor Friends.

With the coming of spring, in its freshness and bloom and fragrance, the city dweller longs to leave behind the miles of brick and stone, to find refreshment and enjoyment in observing the marvels of natural renewal.

The tired homemaker, the overwrought clubwoman, the women of society or of professional or business affairs, all are glad to exchange, for some time at least, their disposal, the familiar routine of town life for the inspiration which comes from a closer touch with nature at this time. The kaleidoscope changes of color from day to day, as fields and trees clothe themselves anew, never fail to delight and interest; and not only in the sense of sight appealed to and soothed, but melodious sound greet the listening ear.

This year, however, many suburban dwellers note a decrease in the number of songbirds in their vicinity. The reason is not apparent, and may be due to natural causes, yet there is little doubt that wanton destruction is somewhat responsible.

The use of plumage for military purposes has furnished a prolific theme for speakers and writers, and from their efforts in behalf of our songbirds, good has resulted. A decided revision of feeling has taken place, and the majority of right-minded women are now firmly opposed to the destruction of such birds for merely decorative uses, and confine their purchases of feathers to those of the ostrich or of some fowls, in accordance with the mandates of the Audubon Society.

Ostrich plumage is unmistakable, but the designation "game birds" is dangerous in its limitations, and but few are qualified to decide. This fact has been taken advantage of by those who have supplied the vast number of wings and quills so fashionable in recent seasons. Many women have worn these ignorantly, believing, because they were comparatively inexpensive, that they were obtained from birds which had been killed for food purposes.

To such women a recent contribution to the Transcript must have appealed with something of a shock, for the writer stated, what may be easily verified, that the sea gulls, which contribute so much of life and beauty to our coast scenery, are threatened with complete extermination, because of their ruthless slaughter to obtain the wings so lightly used upon feminine headgear.

In this, as in most things, a remedy would seem to be concoction. A closer study of birds and fowls, and the peculiarities which distinguish them, and make it possible to know when the word "game" may be correctly applied, would be productive of good result. Those who have the amusement and entertainment of children in charge during the long vacation days may do worse than to direct their attention to the differences which exist among the feathered creation, and the importance of protecting them. The lesson, I like others learned in childhood, would not be easily forgotten.

Childish sympathy once enlisted for these beautiful outdoor friends, few elders would have the courage to encounter the reprobate, round-eyed glances of the little folk when wearing plumage which they might recognize as misappropriated. If, however, complete instruction is not possible, at least let every one who has ever enjoyed the symphonies of myriads of sea gulls when visiting the seashore make a spirited protest against the further destruction of these picturesque birds, as well as of the songsters which contribute so largely to our pleasure and well-being.

ELIZABETH ROBBINS BRENT.

The Workbox.

INFANT'S KNITTED JERSEY.

There are many rules for crocheted jackets, but a good knitted rule is the following:

Mater als: Two skeins of white Fiehler's A. A. Saxony yarn, one skein of color, to a jacket. The border may be blue, white or any shade desired.

Procure four of the largest size steel needles.

Cast on one needle 70 stitches, and knit 36 purls (when across in plain knitting is a purl). Then cast on 35 stitches at each end of needle for sleeves.

Knit 18 purls across.

Fifty-six plain, bind off 28 stitches for neck, 56 plain.

Now finish one end of jacket at a time. Wind a piece of cord round the needle on one side while working with the other.

On first needle knit five purls for shoulder. Then add on 18 stitches (same needle) for half of front.

Now take the stitches on other needle, and work exactly the same.

Borders—For border on left side of front, knit 4 purls with color, picking up the stitches so as to have the joining on wrong side of work. (Knit 6 plain (over narrow) for a buttonhole) repeat from (*) to end of need, then 4 wide purls, bind off.

For right side of front, 8 plain purls, bind off.

For sleeves, pick up stitches, knit 4 purls, (*) 7 plain, over narrow, repeat from (*) across. Holes to run in ribbon.

Then knit 4 purls and bind off. Bottom of jersey like sleeves, the holes to run in ribbon.

Sew up under the arms before putting border on bottom. Sew up sleeves after border is on. Finish with ribbon. The neck is finished like sleeves. This forms a sort of cincture.

Sew on 6 pearl buttons front of jersey.

EVA M. NILES.

Heatstroke and Sunstroke.

In the Archives de Medecine Navale for January, Dr. Monsoir, a French naval surgeon of the first class, claims to be the first observer to have established a fundamental distinction between heatstroke and sunstroke, and contends further that a correct appreciation of his discovery would result in a large saving of human life.

Heatstroke, according to Dr. Monsoir, is a pathological condition produced by the action on the whole surface of the body during a sufficiently prolonged period of a temperature exceeding 104° F., whereas sunstroke is a pathological condition produced by the action on the cranium during a period which need not necessarily be long, or sufficiently intense solar radiation.

The high temperature which gives rise to heatstroke may be either moist or dry and may emanate from any source. Moist heat, as in a stove hole on board ship, brings on heatstroke by preventing the evaporation of perspiration, while a dry heat, by shriveling up the skin into a parchment-like substance, prevents the exudation of perspiration, and most probably also produces an analogous condition in the pulmonary alveolar tissue.

Heatstroke causes its ill effects through the superheated blood, which reacts on the nervous centres. It comes on gradually, but may simulate suddenness when the will power by which the subject was sustained is abruptly withdrawn. Stokers are able to endure a damp, hot atmosphere in narrow, ill-ventilated spaces because they work naked or nearly so, whereas soldiers on duty in the open air succumb to heatstroke because the caloric increases beneath their thick clothing, which also hinders the evaporation of sweat. To prove this three thermometers should be placed—the first in the shade, the second in the sun, and the third likewise in the sun but wrapped in a piece of cloth. An experiment repeated by Dr. Monsoir gave results as follows: first thermometer, 82.4° ; second, 104.5° ; and third, 127.4° .

Sunstroke or insulation is not induced by high temperature, but by the intense radiation which the sun alone, owing to its enormous volume ($1,300,000$ times that of the earth), can supply the chemical rays, the vibrations of which are more rapid and therefore more penetrating than those of their calorific and luminous congeners, being the exciting cause. The chemical rays emitted by the sun can pierce through white clouds freely, but are almost entirely arrested by black substances and partially by red. These facts explain the insensitivity from sunstroke of negroes and people with swarthy complexions and the diminished liability to it of the ruddy. To produce sunstroke the rays must impinge upon some part of the brain case, the effect being transmitted thence to the as yet unlocated seat centre by reflex action. Covering the head preserves from sunstroke, but just as is the case with sunstroke a helmet can only assist in the development of heatstroke. In heatstroke the disease begins by heating the blood, but in sunstroke the condition of the circulating fluid is secondary; the fact, however, that in both affects the blood becomes superheated serves to explain the resemblance of the symptoms. Sunstroke or insulation can only occur within the tropics, because in that region alone the sun's chemical rays are sufficiently intense to produce the necessary reaction. With regard to treatment Dr. Monsoir's promises can scarcely be looked upon as fulfilled. Excitation and antipyrin are insisted upon, together with ice, cold infusion, and the rest of the stock remedies as usually recommended. Quinine, however, is discarded utterly, the writer having no belief in its antiseptic properties, seeing that in smallpox, scarlet fever, etc., its exhibition fails to reduce the temperature. In paludal fevers the alkaloid acts as a paracoccidiocide, and in malarial fevers are happily substituted for quinine. Lachrymatory painting with quinacridone is mentioned, but the effects are said to be prohibitively uncertain. Under its influence hyperthermia is apt to degenerate into hypothermia with cardiac collapse. Among the predisposing causes of heatstroke Dr. Monsoir mentions the horizontal position, contending that the heat rays, both direct and reflected from the ground, thus have a much larger surface to act on. This would seem to apply an argument against the Indian practice of prostrating during the heat of the day.—*Lancet*.

A Life-Saving Machine.

Every one knows that those who have been apparently drowned or suffocated can often be restored to life by proper mechanical treatment. But only recently has it been realized that when such treatment seems to have failed, it may often be made successful simply by continuing it patiently for a sufficient time, sometimes for several hours. Dr. Laborde, a French authority, uses a device run by an electric motor in the operation that he advocates—of laryngeal traction or the pulling out of the victim's tongue at regular intervals. Of this device, and of the general principles involved, M. Henri de Parville, the editor of La Nature (Paris), writes in that paper (March 20) as follows:

"Any creature whose heart has ceased to beat and that has apparently ceased to live, if there is no injury done to its principal organs and it is not exhausted by illness or physical pain, may often be brought back to life. In general, this idea of the persistence of 'latent' life in persons asphyxiated, drowned, drowned, or struck by lightning is not sufficiently accepted. A man that cannot be brought to life in ten minutes of effort is looked upon as a dead man. At least this is the almost universal way of regarding the master. This is a grave error which should be corrected. It is my belief that on account of it many persons are allowed to perish who would otherwise have been restored to life."

As often happens, in the pursuit of knowledge, the object sought was not found—for the true cause of immunity is yet to be discovered; but something of more practical value was lighted upon, namely, a means by which this immunity can be artificially produced.

It was found that during the course of the disease the patient's blood undergoes some change, or acquires some new property, by virtue of which the ability to take that disease is destroyed. Then it was discovered that a little of the blood of a person who has in this way become immune, injected into the veins of another person who has not yet had the disease, will render him immune also.

But this is not all; for the injection of this blood into a person who has just begun to sicken with the disease seems to hasten the cure. It is like a weapon in the hand of a man who has just begun to sicken with the disease.

To cure disease, however, the remedy must be used early, for a weapon is useless to a man who has already been beaten into unconsciousness.

As it is manifestly impossible to use human blood for the purpose named, recourse has been had to animals. Injections of the virus are made repeatedly into a horse, until his blood has acquired a high degree of immunizing power. Then he is bled, and the red and white corpuscles are removed; for the curative properties reside in the fluid part of the blood, that is to say, the serum. This is put up in sealed flasks, and is ready for use.

As an illustration of what may be done, Dr. Laborde relates an instance where a boy of sixteen, after apparent drowning, in 1898, was brought to life by no less than three hours of persistent effort, using the method of tongue traction recommended by Dr. Laborde. The writer comments as follows:

"After three hours! No physiologist, no physician would dare to assert before 1898 that latent life could persist for hours. And doubtless even this is not the extreme limit; a person might be resuscitated after a still longer period. We do not know exactly how many hours real death takes the place of apparent death. The interval of time is probably different with different individuals, but life persists to all cases in subjects whose organs are healthy and not altered by disease. The exterior, objective death of the organism, revealed by the suspension of visible functions notably by the suppression of the cardio respiratory function, is not final and definitely death. While the organism in this case has ceased to live outwardly, says Dr. Laborde, it still lives inwardly. That is to say, latent life continues by the persistence of the functional properties of the elements and organic tissues. The properties of sensation are the first to disappear, then the motor nervous functions, and finally the contractility of the muscle. Complete death requires time."

"In fine, the general mechanism may be arrested as a consequence of the cessation of an essential function like that of respiration; but if the organs are not altered, they may be excited anew and may resume their wonted activity. As long as latent life exists we need not despair of saving a drowned person, one who has been suffocated, etc. The function most indispensable to awaken the primordial function of life, is the respiratory function; to revive this the respiratory reflex must be excited. This reflex, as Laborde shows, happily has extraordinary persistence. We should then devote our efforts to this when we wish to resuscitate one who is apparently dead."

"We now give up all hope of saving drowned or suffocated persons if at the end of a half-hour all the ordinary methods of resuscitation have been exhausted—arm movement, insufflation of air, etc. Nor do

we understand any better how to treat with effectiveness syncope due to chloroform, the asphyxia of newly born infants, etc. We shall understand how in future. After this, when a bather is engulfed in the waves, when a fireman is overcome by gas, we must have recourse resolutely to rhythmic tongue traction, not for half an hour, but for hours. And in most cases we shall relieve the unfortunate victims."—*Translation made for The Literary Digest*.

How to Give a Cat Medicine.

A New York gentleman has a very fine Angora cat, and so finds a specimen of her kind that she is famous in a large circle of fashionable folk. She is not rugged in health, yet she cannot be persuaded to take medicine. It has been put in her milk, it has been mixed with her meat, it has even been rarely and violently rubbed in her mouth, but never has she been deluded or forced into swallowing any of it. Last week a green Irish girl appeared among the household servants. She heard about the failure to treat the cat. "Sure," said she, "I'll warrant she'll be along all I give her." She mixed the powder and some lard and I'll warrant she'll be along all I give her."

MANNA SHREWD.

"Put three cups of water and one and one-half cups English walnuts, one cup sugar, two tablespoosns grated chocolate, and mix well together, moisten with a little milk, spread between egg-shaped pieces of whole wheat bread previously browned.

EGG NUT SANDWICHES.

Have ready six squares of buttered toast and four hard-boiled eggs, separate whites and yolks, chop the whites fine and rub the yolks through a sieve. Make a cup of white sauce, add the whites and cool up well. Keep on squares of toast and fill the centres with the yolks.

SWEET NUT SANDWICHES.

Cook together one cup seedless raisins, one cup English walnuts, one cup cupped coconut, two tablespoons grated chocolate, and mix well together, add a little milk, spread between egg-shaped pieces of whole wheat bread previously browned.

EGG NUT SANDWICHES.

Remove pine feathers, head, feet and wings, singe, and wipe. Split down the back, remove entrails and the breast bone. Lay it on one-half of the sheet paper, buttered nicely, fold edges together, and turn them over twice. Place in wire broiler, and broil ten minutes over coals lit under, turn it frequently to avoid blazing of paper. Open paper, lay bird on hot toast, pour on the juice from the paper, add salt, pepper and butter, and garnish with watercress.

MANNA SHREWD.

Cheese crants may be substituted for cheese wafers if preferred. Thin slices of bread are cut into finger-lengths, buttered and toasted over a clear fire; each piece is then thinly sprinkled with grated cheese dusted with a very little paprika or cayenne pepper, and put on a tile plate in a hot oven for a minute or two to melt the cheese. They are then piled lightly on a folded napkin laid on a plate and sent around hot with the salad courses.

HINTS to Housekeepers.

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Washing the Face.

The story is told of a young woman who was afflicted with blackheads visiting a physician in search of a remedy for the disfigurement, and being politely and candidly told to wash her face thoroughly in plenty of hot water and soap, and keep it clean. Not every physician is frank enough to tell his patient the true cause of "blackheads" or the failure of the fine sebaceous glands of the face to do their work, and cast out impurities from the skin. When for any reason whatsoever these oil glands are clogged what is popularly known as "blackheads" appear. This is simply a collection of impurities in the mouth of the gland, which it has not force enough to throw off. These "blackheads" appear often on the nose and in the space between the eyes, because the sebaceous glands are very abundant in these places. The only remedy for "blackheads" is to stimulate the glands to do their work by washing the face with plenty of hot water, using just as hot water as one can bear. Use a pure white Castile soap to assist in the stimulating and cleansing process. Large "blackheads" must often be pressed out, and if there is any irritation to the skin caused by this, the oil glands should be washed with a small tray. The soap plain salt cases introduced at Christmas time went with great success.

All kinds of bars and cases for hand luggage are very much in evidence at the moment in preparation for the Paris Exposition this summer. The new wicker cases made like the familiar dress suit or coat-case are in demand for their lightness, though the Oxford bag is almost as popular. Some of the new bags are more often made of leather than wicker, and are very attractive. Some of these last a long time.

The virtuous man is free though bound in chains; Though poor, content; though banished, yet no stranger; Though sick, in health of mind, secure in danger; And o'er himself the world and fortune reigns.

—A. W.

The whole world without art and dress.

Would be but one great wilderness,

And mankind but a savage herd;

For all that nature has confer'd.

—Butler.

The weakest arm is strong enough that strikes With the sword of justice.

—John Webster.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

SPANISH NAMES.—H. H. W.: In addition to three or four Christian names (nombres de pila) the Spanish child bears the combined family names of his father and mother. Our readers have probably noticed that Spanish names are often double, or connected by the article, meaning "and." For example, Castre y Serrano, Pi y Margall, Menéndez y Pelayo, Ruiz Riveras, Ferre Galdos. The first is the more important one, and the only one that is likely to be taken into account when a name is given.

Tomas Estrada Palma, the last being his mother's surname. Likewise the full name of the great dramatist is Lopez de Vega Carpio, the last name being omitted in the abbreviated form. The penultimate surname, therefore, and not the final, is the important one, and that which goes to posterity. Father and son bearing the same surname are distinguished by their initials.

"Herring is very much in evidence on the streets of London, and the girls are wearing the same as well as the men, who are wearing the yoke, which they wear under the hair. The Ram o' Shanter, familiarly known as "a tawny," has taken a new hold on life, and many of the spring costumes will be completed with its jaunty grace.

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"Crepe de chino was the favorite material for court dresses worn at the Queen's Drawing Room.

"Green Egyptian beetles are one of the fads in hats.

"Gold braid which is the real thing gives a very nice touch to many of the new gowns. It only stays at the best and wrists, however, and is satisfactorily arranged with

POETRY.

(Original).

HAVE CHARITY.
Have charity for other's views,
And do not think you're always right
And everybody else is wrong.
If they see things not in your light.
God gave us all our different views,
To best develop each one's soul,
And though we tread not the same path,
We still may reach the same great goal.

Morality with each other tries;
Have charity for other's views;
Friendship, love and charity,
A wondrous power will infuse
To the heart, and make the world
Seem like a much more joyous place,
They'll scatter sunshine all around,
And brighter every happy face.

It was Christ's lesson here on earth—
Have charity for all mankind,
And not just to condone,
Help the weak, the poor and blind.
And try to teach Christ's better ways,
With pure thoughts' stir the mind,
By thus developing the soul,
Life's greatest blessings we shall find.

MARIAH SHEPPARD LIPPINCOTT.
MORISTOWN, N. J.

SIGNS OF SPRING.

The snow has left the open field a month or more ago.
I've found the yellow cowslip where the meadow brook runs slow.
And all along the intervals the blushing snowdrop twines:
The crows are gay and silent—they're nesting in the pines—
But winter'll maybe come again; you're never sure 'twill not.
Till you hear the cuckoo calling in the pasture lot:
"Cuckoo, cuckoo," softly calling you.
D we behind the pasture bars All the warm day through.
"Cuckoo, cuckoo," shy and sleek of wing.
He's the low-roofed harbinger That makes us sure of spring.

No use to look for orioles, they haven't come as yet.
Although I heard a linnets and the quail has cried "More wat."
Good ole Zenas Tompkins has been out and planted pease!
He doesn't think 'll hurt 'em if we have another frost;
But don't you pull corn or beans (for if you do they'll rot).
Till you hear the cuckoo calling in the pasture lot!

Way over in the scrub oaks you can hear the partridge drum.
The girls are playing hopscotch and the boys say "tops have come."
Miss Abigail is making soap—that's pretty ne'er you're.
That pleasant weather's right at hand and ready to endure.
We're only lacking one more sign—and hark, 'tis the spot!
Don't you hear the cuckoo calling in the pasture lot?

"Cuckoo, cuckoo," softly calling you,
D we behind the pasture bars
All the warm day through.
"Cuckoo, cuckoo," shy and sleek of wing.
He's the low-roofed harbinger
That makes us sure of spring.
—Harper's Bazaar.

FOR JUST ONE DAY.

I could live to God for just one day,
One blessed day, from rosy dawn of light
Till the faint dusk deposed into night—
A day of full unfaltering, trust complete,
Of love unfeigned and perfect charity,
Of hope undimmed, of courage past dismay,
Of heavenly peace, patient humility—
No hint of duty to constrain my feet,
No dream of ease to lull to listlessness,
Within my heart no root of bitterness,
No yielding to temptation's subtle sway—
Methinks, in that one day would so expand
My soul to meet high, holy demand
That never, never more could hold me bound
This shriveling husk of self that wraps me round.
So might I henceforth live to God alway.
—Susan E. Gammans.

HOW SING THOU, THINE!

The really round life—man's broken faith,
The look of accident, the smart of pain,
Love's anger, disappointment's mocking wrath,
Revenge's anguish, sudden passion's stain—
O how foul soul of mine! the daily round
Of life for me is no less hard or black
Than other mortals in their passage sound:
How sing thou, then—so often on the rack!
And soul makes answer: Would it help my state
To fall despair? To curse? or sleep the breast?
Nay! but a song will distract ill fate.
And bring the burdened heart unbounded rest
Or joy! I leave to greet as friend,
And bid in each life's angel and life's end.

—James H. West, in Christian Register.

O, fatter to the tune of fair Susanne!
She calls my "pipes of Pan!"
She laughs at all my jokes, and sees
In each some wondrous quality.
To her my stories are the best
With which the world was ever blest.
Books, she says, should all be found
In every house above the ground.
In short, I'm Pyron, Teignson,
And Swift and Shakespeare, all in one!
Ah, fatter tongue of fair Susanne!
If she were but the editor man!
—Arthur C. Grissom.

The poorest treasure mortal times afford,
Is spotless reputation; that away,
Men are but gilded loam or painted clay.
A jewel in a ten-times bar'd-up chest
Is a bold spirit in a loyal breast.
Mine honor is my life, both grow in one,
Take honor from me and my life is done.
—Shakespeare.

Pause, lady, I pray! Do not leap till you look
For the husband is the husband the lover,
And marriage, too oft, is a very dull book
With a very fine frontispiece.
—E. L. T. M's Magazine.

In the town's big business tattle,
In the bargain sales of life,
Be not like dumb, deaden'd scatle,
Don't go shopping with your wife.

HE'S USED A YEAR AGO.

And gained her hand and heart;
Now she is sung so
That they may live apart.
—Chicago Times-Herald.

A WOMAN WHISTLED AT A CAR.

It stopped with sudden jerk;
Her whistle was a failure—but
Her face got in its work.
—Chicago Daily News.

OUR WORKMEN SHOULD NOT FORGET,

As they slave day in and out,
That though they're starved and tired, yet
They never have the goot.
—E. H. Ott's Magazine.

HE FOUGHT FOR ALL HIS MIGHT.

To win the bubble fame—
Week in, week out, and day and night—
But only failure came!
One day he took some pills and then
He highly praised the same;
He'll never be obscure again—
The whole world knows his name.
—Chicago Times-Herald.

Adam was never a boy, they tell;
But this need not make him old;
When he got a good chance he made up well
For the larks we hadn't had.
—Chicago Record.

LOOK ON THIS PORTRAIT WITH A GENIAL EYE;

If I tanke you chance to note, ple se pass them
by;
And, as you show it, do not say with glee:
"This picture fitters Susan awfully."
—Indianapolis Journal.

Tribute to the Flag.

"From her that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath."

It is two o'clock in the afternoon, and a blast of scorching sunlight is beating down on the cracked yellow plaster walls of the hotel. The brown leaves of the vine that clammers over the lattice-like roofing of dried reeds which shades the stone terrace below are crisp and brittle with the heat. The little blue waves are lapping softly against the red or justing rocks and the sharp white line of the landings places belonging to the opposite villa. It seems as though the land, sea and sun, in a fit of frothy French patrician of which the sun is the moon, had turned itself red, white and blue, like the dingy old flag which hangs at the door of the villa.

The dingy old flag is not there today and the cafe is deserted. A few skinny towels scratch about among the stones and hard baked earth. A dragon fly darts like a green flame across the sunshine, and down toward the peacock blue bay.

Do you want to know why the eternal tricolor has been taken from the cafe door? I will tell you.

My story begins years ago, on a bare hillside blotched here and there by a few crimson vine leaves clinging still to the stakes which had held up the grapevines. It was an absolute spot as one could well see, though the sky which hung over it was bright. The bright Mediterranean waves glittered below. Four swallows were in flight over the Southern land—people who walk in their best clothes on the Promenade des Anglais or the Boulevard de la Croisette. They are mistaken. They have never seen the South in all its unutterable desolation. The South, silent and desolate, sacred to the hymn of that monotonous little sun worshiper, the cicala.

Here, on the hillside, beyond the dead beat of the vines, some one had built a queer little shanty—full of broken stones, of rabbit briars. It had been erected very long ago, for there were holes in the walls, into which had been thrust bunches of dried reeds—the tall reeds whose feathered heads wave over the little river below, like the crests of ghostly knights and paladins in a semi-old, forgotten romance. Here was no sang garden plot, say with yellow marguerites and nasturtiums, a fence around a hedge of spiced privet, such as we used to find before the door of a country cottage in England. This shanty had been built and beaten down before the date and a little yellow grass showed in sickly patches upon the burnt soil, from which the cicadas sprang up in clouds at every footstep, twirling their blue and red petticoats in the sunshine like innumerable butterflies.

—Mary E. Wilkins.

some one had hung the dingy French flag from the door of the dirty little cafe—Si covering for a soldier of France whose life had been offered up on the altar of his country's folly.

I stood aside, and the strange procession swept past me. There was something infinitely savage and barbaric about it,—infinitely savage, but infinitely sad. The big, black mules, with their high-peaked collars, the shape of which had perhaps never changed since the days of the Saracens,—the brazen laurel wreaths worked upon the heads of the Roman men, with their dark, unmoved faces and their brutal expressions, sitting alone with its desecration and despair, and behind it the rough scuffa, covered with a flag, torn by the fingers of playing children, and besattered not with blood but with wine.

And yet France laughs at those who speak to her of peace, and the trumpet calls from the empty fields those whose labor it should be to make fruitful those fertile fields—calls them to useless destruction before the safe door of that national vanity which misleads glory.

"La France—la Gloire"—they call it. They are fine workers, these. But to that gray old shanty, where a single woman had given birth to a dim, terrible thing to which her children have been sacrificed in vain. Glory is but another name for death, and the flag is that battered tricolor before the safe door, which has lain, like a sad, unspoken epitaph, above the wreck of all her simple hopes and the ruin of a broken life.—Blackwood's Magazine.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

'THE LITTLE SEAMSTRESS.

She sat in her little rocking-chair, stitching and twirling her thumbs;

"Oh, everything for my doll is done, and never, never to mendine comes!

I haven't a morsel of sewing. Dear mother, in all the town,

Can't you find me one doll, no matter how small, who will wear out her gown?"

—Mary E. Wilkins.

Which was Colonel Brooks.

It is a big, sunny barn chamber stood a basket filled with hay. In this soft nest a proud mother was purring her four babies off to sleep.

One was maidservant, with sky-blue eyes. Two were black and white. But one was black all over,—black as coal, soot to his foot not even a single hair of which was white. He was one I chose.

I named him Colonel Brooks. A pretty, big

name for a kitty baby wasn't it?

Well, he was a darling from the very start.

He loved and trusted everybody. You should have seen him step up to our big dog Rufus, without one sign of fear, coaxing him to be friendly with the sweetest of love-making.

And old Rufus, who up to that time had had the very sight of a cat, fell in love with the little colonel on the spot.

Colonel Brooks had never slept by himself, so he would have been very homesick if Rufus had not shared, nuzzled with him. Uncle Willmidge had his business, to see that they went to bed.

But one night, when Uncle Will was very late in coming home, he found a black kitty on the front door step, crying to be let in. He supposed, of course, it was Colonels Brooks. So he picked him up, put him on the cellar stairs, and told him to go straight down to bed.

Then Uncle Will seated himself to read the evening paper. But no sooner was he settled in the easy chair than a black kitty, for all the world like the Colonel, jumped onto his lap, purring like a small steam engine.

"Is this you, Colonel Brooks?" cried Uncle Will. Didn't I just put you down collar? How did you get up here?"

Uncle Will hardly could believe his own eyes. So he took the cat under his arm, and went down the stairs to have this strange master explained.

Then Uncle Will knew that when I spoke of the little cat with her little shiny

and shiny fur, the interior, a strange, dim place which had a poverty-stricken weirdness of its own. A pariahized man, some years her senior, was sitting near the tiny slit of window, with the light falling on his pale face and vacant eyes. This was the husband of whom she spoke.

On the floor a boy of three or four was sailing wild fig, and playing with a battered tin trumpet. This was her youngest child. The other, some years older, was gone to pick mushrooms.

As she spoke he came in, his basket brimming with mushrooms, as he called them in his queer childish patois. These children hardly understood civilized French. They were small and pale, like all Southern children, with an under-air, and big, sad eyes. They sat murching their figs and handling the toy trumpet with strange, old-fashioned solemnity.

As she said, they would be a help to her by and by, when they had done their service and come back to the family. They could get along to their own account.

One was the milk woman, who had a queer disposition towards lossing gossip. Yes—she lived there. She was the milk woman of the district, driving down at six o'clock every morning to the little toy station at the hotel, more than a mile away, and then climbing all the sloping heights around to carry milk to the tiny huts, or sometimes villas, perched upon them. She goes a very little by this mode of living, she said, in her breezy, cheerful way, as though it hardly mattered to her. Every one was poor. She had almost always enough for the children and her husband, and she did not look for more. Of herself she did not speak, and I felt that there were times when she and the dusty, patient, docile cat kept them fast together.

Then she opened up the little shanty and showed me the interior, a strange, dim

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As she said, they would be a help to her by and by, when they had done their service and come back to the family. They could get along to their own account.

One was the milk woman, who had a queer dispo-

sition towards lossing gossip. Yes—she lived there. She was the milk woman of the district, driving down at six o'clock every morning to the little toy station at the hotel, more than a mile away, and then climbing all the sloping heights around to carry milk to the tiny huts, or sometimes villas, perched upon them. She goes a very little by this mode of living, she said, in her breezy, cheerful way, as though it hardly mattered to her. Every one was poor. She had almost always enough for the children and her husband, and she did not look for more. Of herself she did not speak, and I felt that there were times when she and the dusty, patient, docile cat kept them fast together.

Then she opened up the little shanty and showed me the interior, a strange, dim

place which had a poverty-stricken weirdness of its own. A pariahized man, some years her senior, was sitting near the tiny slit of window, with the light falling on his pale face and vacant eyes. This was the husband of whom she spoke.

On the floor a boy of three or four was sailing wild fig, and playing with a battered tin trumpet. This was her youngest child. The other, some years older, was gone to pick mushrooms.

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THE HORSE.

New Haven Notes.

The funeral of the late Charles E. Crittenden of this city was attended on the 25th of April from his residence. Although his name was written as above, it was pronounced as if spelled Crittenden. For more than 40 years he had been a resident of New Haven, and nearly all that time had been a livery and stable proprietor. He was extensively known as a dealer in fine horses, and owner of livery stock as good as the best.

Mr. Crittenden had a sort of hobby for valuable horses and good vehicles, and regarded worn-out horses and old wagons as worthless. A few years ago, Charley and the writer had occasion to visit the livery stable of a man who was proprietor of the poorest horses and oldest public carriages in this city. These hack teams were called "night hawks," for the reason that they were kept on the streets, for business, all night when imperfections did not show, and in the stable in the day time. As we walked through the stable, we saw about eight pairs of remarkably poor, bony and debilitated old horses. There was no one in the stable at the time. After looking at the worn-out animals for a while, Charley said to me, "I just think the more horses a man owns like these, the poorer he is."

Mr. Crittenden was 88 years old on the second day of last March. As he had passed the meridian of life, and partly on account of his health, he had rented his Union-street stable during most of the time for the last 10 years, in order to lessen his business cares. As stated, his death was caused by kidney trouble and an attack of the grip, which confined him to his room for only three days before his very sudden decease. Notwithstanding his extensive acquaintance, there were very few persons at his funeral. Exclusive of relatives, there were only about a score of men at the funeral service. The deceased was a sincere mourner at the death of his wife, who died about five years ago. He leaves an only daughter, who is the wife of Harry Lucy, the actor. Mr. Crittenden was a brother of Samuel H. Crittenden, who is a traveling salesman with a patent pole tip.

J. E. Hubinger recently stated that he had refused \$8000 for his brother John Nolan (20). Mr. Hubinger did not say that he considered the gelding worth the amount offered, but said that he could afford to keep him. The trotter was a success in 1898 and very nearly a failure last season; but from the offer it is evident that he is in promising condition.

Mr. J. H. Hicks, of the firm of M. Hicks & Co. of this city, has sold a large pair of light bay horses to Dillon & Douglass of George street. The horses came from Oakland, O., are five and six years old, full brothers, and very closely matched. They weighed 3170 pounds and have been much admired on the large track used by the wholesale firm.

Mr. Watson D. Augur has purchased a five year old brown gelding sired by Alexander (2.20), sire of Darrel, 2.07. That he has placed in the hands of trainer Marty Fulton at Charter Oak Park. The pacer is regarded as a good prospect by Mr. Augur, who purchased the horse from the gentleman who bred Darrel.

The brown mare Autumn Queen (2.29), by Volunteer 55 dam, Brownie Clay, by Harry Clay 45, has recently foaled a filly that I understand was bred by a son of St. Bel. The well-bred young filly and her dam are owned by George C. Ives of Mt. Carmel, O. CENTAUR.

Worcester (Mass.) Notes.

"Old Sport" paid a visit and passed a pleasant afternoon at the business place of the Henry Brothers in East Worcester. A pleasant chat with that party of good fellows, Michael Henry, while away the time in a buoyant manner. Mr. Henry is the son survivor of the firm of Henry Brothers, the master, Paul J. Henry, one of nature's geniuses, having passed away a few weeks ago. As lovers of horses the Henry Brothers were and are the peers of all, but now that Paul is dead it has been decided to sell the stable of horses at private sale, as Mr. Michael Henry has more than he cares to keep.

In this stable, the first on the list comes Delta (2.14%), by Delegate (2.27), by Dictator. Delta is a black chestnut, six years old, standing 15½ hand, and one of the fastest sprint horses in the country. He is a pacer and a lady can drive him anywhere, as he is not afraid of anything whatever.

Next comes Correll (2.31%), by Delegate. This fellow is a black chestnut, seven years old. He is fast to a sprint to a wagon, and as a gentleman's driving horse is unsurpassed. These two horses have been driven much of the time together, and they make one of the finest teams ever seen in this city. Every horseman or lover of the horse that has ever seen these two horses together, driven by the late lamented Paul J. Henry, always said, "There goes the prettiest pair of pacers that have been seen on our driveways." Sound, gentle and kind, driven without a boot or strap, these horses have only to be seen to be admired. They should meet with ready purchasers, and it is positive that if their former owner were alive he would never have parted with them. Surely there never was a better judge of horseflesh than Paul Henry, and he displayed rare acumen in selecting this pair.

Another gem for the consideration of the lover of the horse is the brown pacer Whirligig (2.10), standing 15½ hand, and weighs 1100 pounds. He is a nice gentleman's reader, fearless and kind on the road and any lady can drive him to speed. He is without doubt the fastest sprint horse in New England and good in his class.

Now comes the superb Falon (2.18%). Paul Henry thought that he was the best prospect in the country and he is a persistent trotter. Falon is seven years old and one of the neatest gentleman's road horses that ever struck the Worcester boulevard. His dam was a great roader.

Now, readers of the BRAHMIN, here are four horses that have been selected with great care, and they compose one of the finest private stables ever seen in the city of Worcester. Take "O. Sport's" word for that, as they are sold for no faults. This is a main point to be satisfied, as anything will do. All who are looking for good horses should visit Mr. Michael Henry at his place of business on State Street, and see for themselves what this stock is like.

Falon is not unknown to patrons of the turf, for he made a good showing at Mystic and other places. Ask Dr. Jake Lincoln of Millbury about this horse and he will tell you that he is as sound and staunch a horse as ever looked through a bribe.

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure
BLISTER over used. Takes the place of all liniments, poultices, dressings, bandages or liniments from horses and cattle. IMPROVED ALL CAUTERY OR IRONING. Improved Formula. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price 50c per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express. Cheques accepted. Seed for descriptive circulars. FRED LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.



WINOLA, RACE RECORD 2.15-4
Property of Tobias Burke, Providence, R. I.

It is not in "Old Sport's" province to extoll one man's horse more than another, but when I see a good horse, I know it and I am willing to tell of it. Like the good old fiddler, I am always ready to play his mind, good or bad. It seems, as the story goes, that a good old farmer educated his son to be a cobbler. The son visited his father after a year's absence and rode a very broken-down looking horse. The old farmer began to make remarks about the animal when his son said, "Father, you should not berate my horse. Why, do you know that our Saviour rode into Jerusalem on a worse horse than that is?"

The old farmer, who was quite a good judge of horseflesh, replied, after looking at the horse's teeth, "My son, that is the same horse."

But to return to Mr. Henry's horses. Last winter, on the Boulevard, Paul J. Henry, owner of his horses, was the cynosure of all eyes, and deservedly so, as he will never forget those animals. "Old Sport" confided to me that he among many used to gaze at them with delight, and when they were at their speed the slow ones had to get into the gutter. What is a better sight than to see such horses, on a bright afternoon, hitched to an elegant sleigh, coming tripping down the Boulevard, while their drivers sit behind them and watch every movement. There is nothing like it.

Mr. Michael Henry has a large business to attend to and cannot look after these horses as he should, hence he offers them for sale. It was only by a casual visit that "Old Sport" found out Mr. Henry had made up his mind to dispose of his stable, and your correspondent thought it more than right that the readers of the BRAHMIN should be informed of the facts. These horses, when sold, unless some of our road riders take them, will be missed from our midst, as is the case with our own horses, and we shall not see them again.

Some of the greatest brood foals of the season have joined the Village Farm band the past week. Estrella, dam of Young Jim, Prince Regent (2.18%), etc., and grandam of Lady the Manx (2.15%), has a bay colt at 2.35%. Another famous brood mare to foal is Geraldine, the mother of the world-famous pacing gelding Robert J. (2.01%), she having a chestnut colt at side by The Bear Ideal. Other foals at the farm are: a bay filly by The Corker; dam Chimes Maid, sister of Milan Ohimes (2.15%); by Chimes; second dam, Minqua Maid, dam of Nightingale (2.08), etc.; a black filly by The Earl (2.17); dam, Kate Patchen (dam of Globe 2.14%), by Hamlin Patchen 3519; a bay colt by The Bear Ideal; dam, American Flirt, by Rex American (2.11%); a black colt by Mambro King; dam, Briar Rose, by Chimes; a bay filly by Rex American (2.11%); dam, Uncle Bill, sister of E. Mason (2.09%) and Beatrice Ohimes (2.22%); a black colt by Uncle Bill, 2.15%; a black colt by Hamlin Patchen (dam of Globe 2.14%), by Hamlin Patchen 3519; a bay colt by The Bear Ideal; dam, American Flirt, by Rex American (2.11%); a black colt by Mambro King; dam, Briar Rose, by Chimes; second dam, Victoria Ohimes, second dam, Victoria, sister of Merissa (2.18%) and Germaine (2.15%); a bay colt by Ohimes; dam, Zester, by Vise Hogen; and a bay filly by Rex American (2.11%); dam, Inca Blonda, by H-42 a. 2.11%.

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